SUPPLEMENT
TO RIND's
VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

AUGUST 15, 1766.

BOSTON, *July* 21.

As the Sermon preached by the late Rev. Dr. MAYHEW, *on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act may not have fallen into the Hands of all her Readers, the following Dedication of it, we presume will not be unacceptable to them.*

To the Right Honourable
WILLIAM PITT, Esq;
One of His MAJESTY's most Honourable Privy Council, and an illustrious PATRON of AMERICA.

SIR,

DID not a wide Ocean intervene, the Author of the following Discourse would not presume to prefix your NAME to a little Performance of his, without first humbly requesting the Indulgence, and obtaining it. Nor would he trust to the Sufficiency of that Apology for taking this Liberty, did not some Persons perswade him to hope, that it would be kindly and condescendingly taken as a Testimony of their sincere Gratitude and high Veneration, which not only he but his Country bear for ONE, who hath (under GOD) been a principal Instrument in the Hand of GOD, of saving GREAT BRITAIN and her Colonies from impending Ruin: Once, by magnanimously encouraging a just and glorious War against foreign Nations; and Once, by preserving Peace in his own;—by exerting himself to prevent a fatal Rupture between BRITAIN and her Colonies, and to re-establish such an Harmony as essentially concerns the Welfare of both.

AT the late most important CRISIS *You*, SIR, whom no Rewards could ever tempt, no Frowns of the Great ever dismay, no Dangers disconcert; and to whom, so good and great in Yourself, no Titles, however high, could possibly add any new Dignity or Lustre; *You*, Great Sir, was not "ashamed of our Chain," or reluctant at standing forth to plead the Cause of poor AMERICA; and to stem the mighty Torrent that was against her, which threatened to end in a Deluge of Blood: When it was accounted criminal by many, even to use but a broken Word or two in Her Favour, *You* SIR, was not ashamed or afraid to pour forth all Your unrivall'd Eloquence in a strenuous Vindication of Her infringed Rights. And, indeed, her Cause being supposed good, the more friendless She was, the more She needed, and in some sort deserved, so powerful a Patronage. For, surely, great Talents were given for great Occasions; to be employed in Defence of the Innocent and Feeble. GOD made some Men strong, on purpose to "bear the Infirmities of the Weak," that they might be able to assist and support them in their Dangers and Extremities; as *You*, SIR, have ever done, since You adorned the BRITISH Senate; and particularly in a late ever-memorable Instance.

TO *You*, Great SIR, under GOD and the KING, grateful AMERICA chiefly attributes it, that She is now happily reinstated in the Enjoyment of her former Liberties and Privileges; tho' She has, at the same Time, a very deep Sense of her Obligations to other great and illustrious Personages.

IF, SIR, you could, at this Distance, have an adequate Conception of the universal Joy of AMERICA, preceded by the most alarming Apprehensions for Her Liberties: If You could be fully sensible how much we ascribe it to you, that they are not lost; how, next to the KING, we bless You as our common FATHER, and send up ardent Vows to Heaven for You; this would, it must give You a sublime, and truly Godlike Pleasure. It might even suspend, for a while, the severest Pangs of that excruciating Disorder, which has so often detain'd you from the BRITISH Senate, to the great Detriment of the Public; particularly when the late dreadful STAMP ACT was passed. Nay, it might, perhaps, without any other Miracle, give you such Spirits and Vigor, as to "take up your Bed and walk," like those sick and lame Persons instantly cured by the Word of Him, who came from Heaven to make us "free indeed."

So universal, so great is our Joy; and so much, SIR, are we indebted for it to your good Offices! But alas! what can poor AMERICA do in Return? Nothing but acknowledge the Obligation with as much Sincerity as a grateful Country ever acknowledged one: Nothing but tell you, over and over again, her FATHER, her FATHER, and endeavour to make good Your generous Expectations from her prudent, dutiful Behaviour towards her Mother Country. Nothing but erect a few Marble, Brass or Copper Statues in Honor to You; (for AMERICA has but little Silver or Gold) Statues that will be of no Service to You, [illegible] will go to decay long before Your Name and Memory will need any such poor Help to preserve them.

Alas! America can do no more!——Yes, SIR, there is one Thing more: She will pray that you may long live in Health, Happiness and Honor, that of many Years be your Occasion hereafter, as in Times past, you were for it in and present Her's and Britain's Ruin, when no other Man could; and that, when you must, according to the common Lot of Men, however great and good (tho' may it be late!) cease to plead the Cause of LIBERTY on Earth, you may in Heaven, as your Reward, enjoy "the glorious LIBERTY of the Sons of God!"

I am, with the warmest Gratitude, and highest Veneration, Right Honourable, and Most Worthy

SIR, Your most obedient,
Most dutiful
And most humble Servant,
JONATHAN MAYHEW.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) *June* 14.

On Wednesday Night last, about three Minutes before Twelve, a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which lasted about two Minutes, after the Earth continued convulsed for some Time after. The Shock was so great that the Houses rocked backwards and forwards, and threatened immediate Destruction. Many of the Inhabitants, of both Sexes, affrighted out of their Sleep, ran naked into the Streets, some retreated to the Sea Side, in order to find Protection on board the Ships, whilst others sought the Fields as a Place of Security. The Scene was really shocking and distressful, the Dogs howled, the Birds screamed, and Nature itself seemed terrified. Several other slight Shocks were felt before Daylight, which kept the dismayed Inhabitants under continual Apprehensions, and greatly added to their Distress. The Ground opened in several Parts of the Town, and large Chasms were made in many of the Walls, but we do not hear of any Houses being thrown down, or any Person receiving Hurt. It is just Seventy-four Years, and four Days, since the dreadful Earthquake in 1692, which destroyed Port Royal.

QUEBEC, *July* 3.

Saturday the 28th ult. at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, His Excellency the Honourable Major-General JAMES MURRAY, Eſq; Governor of this Province, embark'd on Board the Ship Little William, Capt. John Grant, for England: He was attended at the Beach by public Officers, ſeveral of the Religious Orders, Merchants and other Inhabitants. He was attended in Barges to the Ship by Col. Jones, who commands the 52d Regiment and Garriſon, Capt. Morris, commanding the Detachment of the 27th Regiment in Garriſon here, and the Officers of their Corps, by Col. Robertſon, Barrack-Maſter General of North America, Mr. O'Brien, Lady Suſan O'Brien and other Ladies, (under a Salute from the Cannon of the Grand Battery) who alſo attended his Excellency down the River, to near the Pariſh of St. Laurent, upon the Iſland of Orleans, where they took Leave, and left the Ship, and his Excellency proceeded on his Voyage, the Wind fair and the Day fine. His Excellency has to accompany him on his Voyage, Francis Mackay, Eſq; and his Lady, Lieut. Roſe, of the 52d Regiment, Lieutenant Abbot, of the Royal Artillery, and Mr. Fotheringham.

The ſame Day, at 11 o'Clock at Night, arrived in this City from London, on Board the Commerce, Capt. Johnſon, Mr. Briand Biſhop of Quebec, for the Roman Catholicks, who manifeſted on this Occaſion all their Affection for what concerns their Religion. On the Day following, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, the Bells of all their Churches announced his Arrival to the whole City, which gave ſuch general Satisfaction to the Canadians, that many of them were ſeen to ſhed Tears thro' Joy. It was really affecting to ſee them congratulate each other wherever they met, and to hear them inceſſantly ſay one to another, "It is then true that we have a Biſhop; God hath taken Pity of us:" And to ſee them afterwards run in Crowds to the Pariſh Church to ſee this Biſhop, whom they look upon as the Support of their Religion, and as a Pledge of the King's paternal Goodneſs to them. In Fact, at the ſame Time that they publicly bleſs the Lord for having given them a Biſhop, they loudly proclaim their Gratitude to his Majeſty for having attended to their Requeſt. It is likely that this Favour conferr'd on the Canadians by the King will effectually attach them to the Britiſh Government. It is alſo very pleaſing to them, to have received on this Occaſion the Congratulations of ſeveral Perſons of Note of our Nation, who indeed ſeemed to partake of their Joy. And we doubt not, but that the Canadians, who appear to be very ſuſceptible of Gratitude, will by thoſe Means become more firmly united to us.

July 7. By Letters from London we learn, that Col. Carlton, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces for the Northern Diſtrict, was to ſail for this Place about the 15th of May laſt.

The Little William was met in her Way by the Commerce Capt. Johnſon, on board which were the Honourable Thomas Mills, Eſq; appointed by his Majeſty one of the Council and Receiver-General of this Province. And a Major of Brigade for one of the Diviſions in North America; John Gray, Eſq; Mr. Thompſon, Capt. of the Port, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, who all went on Board to pay their Reſpects to his Excellency.

On Monday Morning laſt the Civil and Military Officers, the Prieſts, and Gentlemen of the ſeveral religious Orders, Merchants and others, waited upon the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel PAULUS ÆMILUS IRVING, Preſident of the Council, to compliment him upon his taking the Civil Command.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Extract of a LETTER from PENSACOLA, *dated* June 14, 1766.

"I don't find the Trade of this Place the leaſt mended, the Spaniards are at New Orleans, but the French Governor commands there.—The River is open to Engliſh and French, but no Spaniard to come into it.—Time muſt diſcover what theſe Politicks mean,—Money ſo ſcarce that there is not ſufficient to ſupply Neceſſaries."

July 28. Friday Morning laſt the Honourable Daniel Horſmanden, and Robert R. Livingſton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, with ſome of his Majeſty's Council, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the Law, ſailed from hence for Poughkeepſie, in order to try ſundry People that delivered themſelves up there, on Account of the late Troubles in that County; and Mr. Pendergraſs, who delivered himſelf up alſo, on the ſame Account, and was lately brought to our Goal, is gone up likewiſe to take his Trial for ſome Miſdemeanors laid to his Charge.

Saturday Captain Eames arrived in 38 Days from Newfoundland: In Latitude 40, he fell in with two Ships from Virginia, bound for Glaſgow.

NEWPORT, July 21.

The Damages occaſioned by the Riots in Boſton, in Auguſt laſt, according to Eſtimates delivered in to the Governor and Council, is as follows, viz.

	Sterling.
Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq;	£. 2376 13 4
Hon. Andrew Oliver. Eſq;	129 3 0
Benjamin Hallowell, Eſq;	412 19 1
William Story, Eſq;	102 1 6

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.

Friday laſt arrived here the Brig Mansfield, Capt. Boon from Liſbon; on the 13th inſt. he ſpoke with the Sloop ———, Capt. John Goddard, from Virginia for St. Kitts, all well, in Latitude 34: 50. Longitude 68.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 15.

A PROPHECY from the EAST.

Nunc cuicunque datum eſt habire Naſum.
Now every Man has the Gift of Prophecying.

CHAP. I.

AND it ſhall come to paſs, after the People of V—n ſhall prevail againſt their Stamp Maſters, that he who is over their Treaſury, even the T———r of the great Aſſembly ſhall be gathered unto his Fathers;

2. And he ſhall die an old Man, in a good old Age, and full of Days:—And there ſhall be great Confuſion in the Land.

3. Party ſhall menace Party, and Dunce ſhall enflame Dunce; and the Gazettes of *Purdie* and of *Rind* ſhall contain Wonders.

4. And it ſhall come to paſs that the Principles of Judging ſhall be perverted; Mens Underſtanding ſhall be darkened: For this ſhall be the Æra of Deluſion.

5. And then Men, who cannot write for themſelves, ſhall write for the Public: The Great Men, even the Men of Fortune, ſhall write Controverſies.

6. And they ſhall call themſelves Lovers of Truth and Lovers of Juſtice; and much Paper ſhall be waſted, and Words ſhall loſe their Meaning.

7. And they ſhall ſay, Surely we have heard that the *Greeks* were Men of Learning; and they ſhall give themſelves *Greek* Names, and they ſhall think they write learnedly.

8. And they ſhall ſay, we are great Scholars, we are able to write about any Thing; but yet we will not write about the Dead; for our Friend is dead, and the Dead ought not to be evil ſpoken of.

9. And they ſhall ſay, come and let us write about Benevolence.—And they ſhall write about it, and they ſhall call Peculation Benevolence, and they ſhall ſay that it is a very great Virtue, and of infinite Service to the Public.

10. And they ſhall ſay, let us alſo write about Patriotiſm—And they ſhall write about it, and they ſhall praiſe it, and they ſhall ſay, it is a very fine Thing, and that it will make a Man guilty of Malverſation, and ruin his Country.

11. And

11. And behold it ſhall come to paſs that Perplexity ſhall ſeize the Minds of the People; and they ſhall ſay, "the like to this has not happened in our Country".—But this ſhall be but the Beginning of Folly.

12. For after this there ſhall one ariſe who ſhall call himſelf *Ben*; and he ſhall ſay ſurely I am a great Scholar, for *I have Fingers*: And he ſhall write a long Piece, and he ſhall publiſh it.

13. And he ſhall be in a very great Paſſion, and he ſhall own it, and he ſhall ſay his Paſſion will make him write diſpaſſionately, and that he will reaſon the better for being out of his Senſes.

14. And he ſhall write about his Friend, and he ſhall ſwear that he was not his Friend's Man, and that he had no Connections with his Friend: But that he uſed to want Money, and his Friend uſed to lend it to him.

15. And moreover alſo he ſhall tell us ſtrange Stories, as that he is a Man of Integrity, and has been out of the Colony; and that he is ſorry his Pig Iron does not ſell for ſo much as it uſed to do.

16. And behold it ſhall come to paſs, that Dulneſs itſelf ſhall laugh, and the waggiſh ones ſhall ſay; Surely this Man's Writings are like wooden Guns, the Noiſe of them are great, but they do no Miſchief but to thoſe who diſcharge them.

An ODE,

Occaſioned by the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT, *and the preſent* FREEDOM *of the* PRESS.——

From the EAST.

WHENCE riſe theſe ſudden Gleams
Of Gladneſs? That like *Pæon*'s orient Ray,
When balmy Zephyrs ſport with laughing *May*,
Gild Nature round? Whence ſeems
Young ſmiling Joy from gloomy Brows to chace
Pale Grief, and brighten every Face?
Lo! Art-crown'd Freedom comes to guard our Land;
Freedom eſcap'd from *Grenville*'s ruffian Hand!
Muſe, ſhall not *Grenville*'s Name
Mentioned with Tyrants in hiſtoric Page,
Deſcend with Infamy thro' every Age,
Our Nature's Scorn and Shame?
His *Act* like Satan's Bridge from Hell to Earth,
To Death and Woe had given Birth:
But Heav'n, propitious, bade her *George* oppoſe,
Reſtore his People's Rights, and heal a Nation's Woes.
Hail to thy chearing Light
Celeſtial Freedom! Hail thy Viſit *here!*
That bids Confuſion ceaſe, that drives Deſpair
To black Cocytus' Night:
That bids each Grace in new-born Luſtre riſe,
That calls *Aſtræa* from the Skies;
Calls Science, injur'd Maid! from long Diſgrace,
And gives the ſtarry Zone, and ſculptur'd Vaſe.
On thee thy Handmaid tends,
Dear Liberty!—The Genius of the Preſs:
Who ſcorns the Frowns of Power, the falſe Careſs
That bribing Flatt'ry lends.
Vice, at her Voice appall'd, forgoes its Aim,
And Folly's Cheek is flush'd with Shame,
While frontleſs, purſe-proud Ignorance repines
That Fortune cannot ſave from Satire's Lines.
O! Let Oblivion ſeize
The daſtard Æra, when the venal Hand
Of vileſt Miſcreants did our Preſs command,
Power intent to pleaſe!
Broad Folly ſtarted on the Face of Day,
Virtue was Vice's helpleſs Prey,
Scarce glow'd a Boſom for an honeſt Fame,
And Taſte, and Reaſon, hardly had a Name.
But ſee white Days ariſe!
Science on ſpreading Wing begins to ſoar,
Her thouſand Bleſſings Liberty to pour,
And Juſtice Power defies.
O ſmile, *Virginia*, ſmile! Now cloud-crown'd Fame
Shall with her ſwelling Trump proclaim,
That Learning, Liberty, nor Peace ſhall dread
Or Faction's Iron Whip, or Folly's Wand of Lead.

I SHALL not preſume to engage the Attention of the Public, by attempting to refute all that Mr. *Purdie* has advanced in his laſt Week's Gazette; my only Deſign is to ſtate ſome Facts juſtly, which I think have been miſrepreſented, and I am then determined to give them no further Trouble on this Subject. Mr. *Purdie* with great Truth aſſerts, that he came himſelf with the Rider, *&c.* after we had made that verbal Agreement from which he has ſince retracted; but I do aver he never aſſigned any Reaſon for acting in this Manner, at leaſt that I ever heard, until after the Publication of my Paper of the firſt Inſtant, he informed me, that he thought it inconſiſtent with his Intereſt to let his Rider carry them. His Reaſons undoubtedly may have Weight with himſelf, but I believe it is the Opinion of Mankind in general, that an Agreement made between Men of Probity and Principle ought to be ſacred, even tho' it ſhould afterwards be found to be attended with ſome Inconveniencies; and I muſt own it gives me Pain to find human Nature ſo depraved, as that any Set of Men ſhould be capable of intending to deſtroy the Intereſt of a Perſon, of whom they have not the leaſt Knowledge, and from whom they never received any Injury or Offence, which muſt have been the Caſe if they adviſed him not to ſuffer my Papers to go with his, for they certainly had both an equal Chance of getting to the Places directed: If therefore Complaints have been made, they muſt have ariſen from the Remiſſneſs of ſome of thoſe to whoſe Care they were addreſſed, and not from the Riders being under our joint Direction, as I never aſſumed any Authority over them further than to deſire them to deliver my Packets as directed, nor did I ever preſume to prevent their carrying any Parcels Mr. *Purdie* might think proper to ſend, or forbid their calling at any Places he ordered them. I muſt however in Juſtice to Mr. *Purdie* acknowledge, that ſince the Publication of my Advertiſement, he told me I was very welcome to ſend my Papers by his Rider to *Suſſex*, *Nanſemond*, and *Iſle of Wight*, without any Expence; and I take this Opportunity of aſſuring him in the moſt public Manner, that I have as high a Senſe of the Obligation as it deſerves, tho' unfortunately I had not at that Time one Subſcriber in thoſe Places; but I cannot help expreſſing ſome Surprize that Mr. *Purdie* ſhould ſo generouſly offer to let his Rider carry them to thoſe particular Counties, when he finds their conveying them to the others ſo very prejudicial to him, as it is natural to ſuppoſe that the ſame Reaſons which he gives for not ſending them to the other Counties, muſt hold good with regard to all the reſt.

WILLIAM RIND.

Cleared from the Upper Diſtrict of James *River.*

July 28. Weſt-India Packet, John Fawn, for Barbados, with 1235 Buſhels of Corn, 4 Buſhels of Peaſe, 5 Hhds. of Tobacco, 25 Barrels of Flour, 348 Feet of Plank, and 180,000 Shingles.

31. Fame, Peter Woodall, for Whitehaven, with 259 Hhds. of Tobacco, 1 Caſk of Indigo, 1 Hhd. and 1 Bundle of Hemp, and 8000 Staves.

Auguſt 2. Molly, Thomas Pollock, for Liverpool, with 440 Hhds. of Tobacco, 2 Hhds. of Skins, 25 Tons of Pig-Iron, 9700 Staves, and 2686 Feet of Oak Plank.

12. Œconomiſt, William Rivoire, for Penryn, with 175 Hhds. of Tobacco, 42 Barrels of Pitch, 18 Barrels of Turpentine, 10 Barrels of Tar, 200 Feet of Plank, 4500 Staves, and 48 Oars.

13. John, John Breakhill, for Liverpool, with 285 Hhds. Tobacco, 13 Tons of Pig-Iron, 4000 Staves, 15 Walnut Planks, 7 Caſks of Pear Aſhes, and 1½ Tons of Hemp.

From the NORTH-BRITON. N°. CC.

SATURDAY, *April* 19, 1766.

AS ſhort a Time as the Stamp-Act has been repealed, a moſt ſalutary Alteration has nevertheleſs appeared in the commercial Aſpect of Great-Britain.—Our Merchants are again buſy.—Our Artiſans are again employed; and our Streets begin once more to wear a Face of Serenity and Content. To increaſe theſe Bleſſings, as well as to render them permanent, the moſt eligible Method is to permit the Importation of foreign Rum and Molaſſes, upon as eaſy Terms as poſſible, into all our continental Colonies.—The Suppoſition, either that our own Iſlands will be injured by ſuch an Indulgence, or that the foreign Iſlands will have the Ballance of Trade in their Favour, is to the laſt Degree unreaſonable and abſurd. For, in the firſt Place, as the continual and amazing Increaſe of Population in the Northern Colonies occaſions a proportionable Increaſe in their Demand for Rum and Molaſſes, it muſt naturally follow that our own Iſlands, *who are now at the Pinacle of their Population, and can never poſſeſs, from the Nature of their Climate, a much greater Number of Inhabitants*, will find a conſtant Market for all their Commodities.—At preſent, it is notorious that they can neither ſupply their continental Brethren with a Fiftieth Part of what is neceſſary for their Uſe; nor take off a Fiftieth Part of the continental Produce for their own Conſumption. A high Duty therefore upon the foreign Rum and Molaſſes is inconceivably detrimental to the North Americans; and, by being ſo detrimental to them, is inconceivably deſtructive to the People of England.

Tho' it may ſeem, at a firſt Glance, as if the foreign Iſlands were to reap the intire Benefit of ſuch a ready Toleration of their Rum and Molaſſes, yet thoſe Gentlemen who are converſant with the Trading Intereſt of America, 'are very ſenſible, that in all their commercial Intercourſes, the Ballance is conſiderably in Favour of the Engliſh.—The Way in which our Northern Colonies uſed to traffic, was this; they collected a Freight of Lumber, or Proviſions, and ſet off for one of the foreign Iſlands; there they diſpoſed of their Cargo for Rum or Molaſſes, and with theſe Articles they ſailed to the Coaſt of Guinea, and purchaſed Slaves; or carried on their Fiſheries, or their Inland Trade with the Indians for Furs. The Slaves, and a large Part of their Fiſh, they carried back to the foreign Iſlands, where they firſt got their Molaſſes and Rum, and diſpoſed of both to a moſt advantageous Account, the Fiſh bearing a large Price in the Popiſh Iſlands; and the Slaves often yielding a Profit of Thirty Pounds a Head.—Thus, where they bought one Cargo from the foreign Settlements, they ſold two of their own; and hence it was, that they were enabled to lay out ſuch prodigious Sums every Year with the People of England.

In Fact, the Wealth of all theſe foreign Iſlands was principally circulated among the Subjects of England,—and the various States to whom they belonged, had little more than the Honour of ruling and protecting them, while we had the Profits of their Labour.—To ſuffer the Importation of their Commodities therefore on eaſy Terms, will be highly conducive to our own Intereſt; as our North American Fellow-Subjects, will by that Means be again enabled to eſtabliſh their Commerce on its former liberal Footing; and the Manufactures of Great-Britain be of Courſe reſtored to that flouriſhing Situation in which we ſo happily ſaw them, before the late injudicious Reſtrictions on the Colonies.

Tho' ſome People imagine, that the Colonies contribute nothing to the Taxes of the Mother-Country, I inſiſt the Fault is our own. There is ſcarce an Article in our various Manufactures but what is ſubject to a high Duty.---Of Conſequence then, if we will not put them in a Condition to take off our Manufactures, we prevent them from participating in our public Burdens.---Whereas, by purſuing a contrary Syſtem, we not only throw a very conſiderable Weight on their Shoulders, but make it even their Intereſt to wiſh for a continual Addition to the Load.---Let this Hint ſeriouſly operate with thoſe who have the Power to redreſs all Grievances, and then I have no Doubt but it will be judged highly impolitic to check the Progreſs of their Induſtry.---The preſent Criſis is a very important one; but from the Wiſdom which our illuſtrious Repreſentatives have already ſhewn on the Affairs of America, the Public has every Reaſon to expect the moſt happy Reſolutions on the Objects of their preſent Deliberation.

THE Subſcriber, of *Reed's* Creek in *Auguſta* County, ſome Time ago gave his Bond to *Alexander Sayer* for a Tract of Land called *Purgatory*, lying on the Main Road leading from *Dunker Bottom* to Fort *Chiſwell*, in the ſaid County: Theſe are to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as the ſaid *Sayer*, who is ſince drowned, had no Right to the abovementioned Land. But the Subſcriber is ſtill willing and ready to pay the Conſideration Money to any Perſon who will make him a proper Right to the ſaid Land.

JOHN BOYD.

To be SOLD,

At Charles City *Court-Houſe*, *on* Wedneſday *next*, *being the 20th Inſtant*,

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Charles City* County, containing about 300 Acres, being the Land that *Robert Harriſon* of the ſaid County purchaſed of *William Wilcox*. At the ſame Time will be ſold two Negroes, *viz.* a Man called *Briſtol*, and a Woman called *Frankey*, and a bay Horſe named *Officer*: The Whole being made over by the ſaid *Harriſon* to the Subſcribers, to ſatisfy three Judgments obtained againſt him by *Samuel Epperſon* of *James City* County, in the Court of Huſtings in *Williamſburg*, for which the Subſcribers were ſpecial Bail.

The Purchaſers to give Bond and Security, payable the Tenth Day of *October* next to

WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JAMES SOUTHALL.

To be SOLD,

At Charles City *Court-Houſe*, *on* Wedneſday *next*, *being the 20th Inſtant*,

A LEASE for Four Years of a Tract of Land lying in Charles City County, known by the Name of Whore's Point, containing 180 Acres, moreor leſs: Likewiſe a Feather Bed and Furniture, a Table, a Deſk and Book Preſs, a Corner Cupboard, and ſundry Earthen Ware, with two Mares and one Cow, all made over by Mordecai Debnam, Clerk of Charles City County Court, to William Harwood and James Southall, to ſatisfy and pay One Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, being Part of three Judgmenis obtained againſt Robert Harriſon and ſaid Debnam, of Charles City, for which the ſaid Harwood and Southall were ſpecial Bail.

The ſaid Debnam has made over to them all his Fees, that are or ſhall be due from the 2d of January 1766 to the 2d of January 1767; alſo all his Bonds and other outſtanding Debts, until they are fully ſatisfied and paid.

Credit will be given to the Purchaſers until the 10th of October next, for all Sums above Five Pounds.

WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JAMES SOUTHALL.